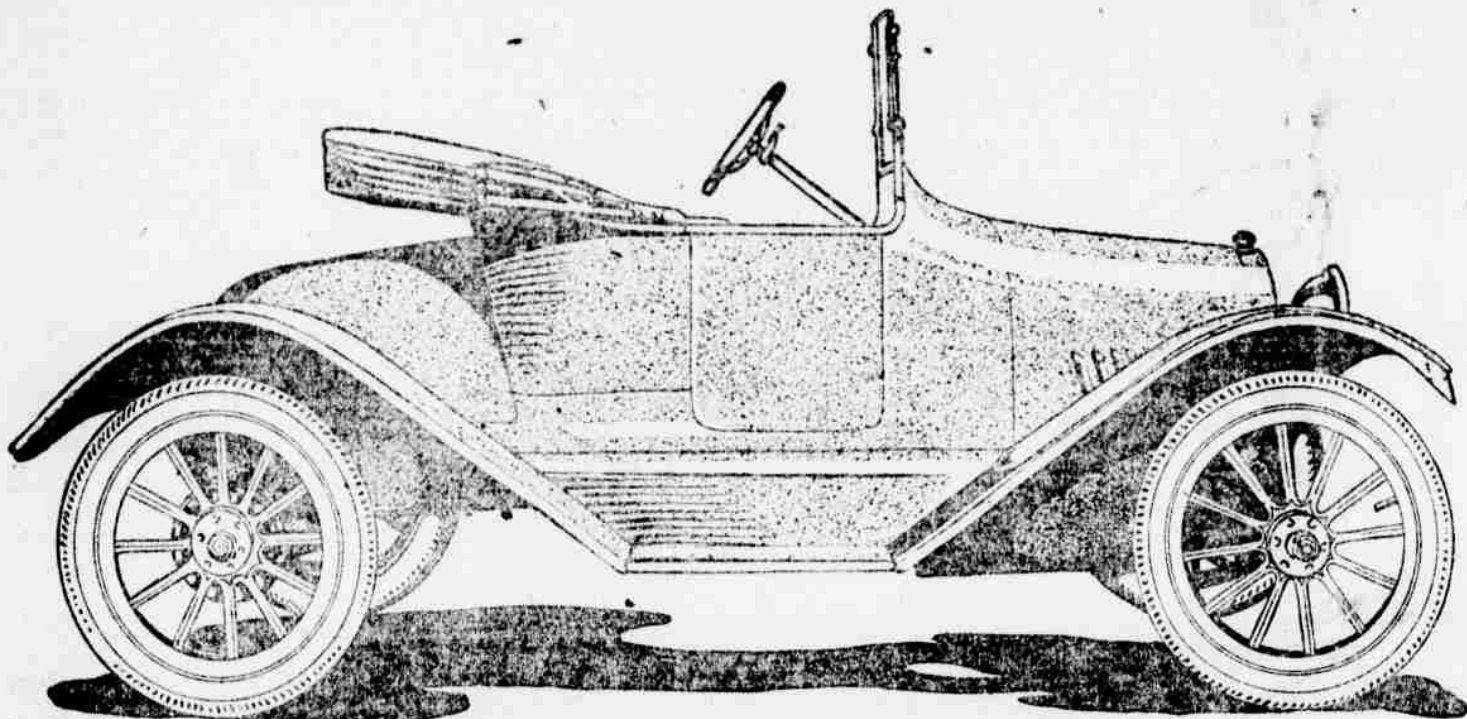


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THE CAR MADE IN ST. LOUIS
The Car for Service. Reasonable in Price. Minimum in Cost of Upkeep.

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FORD

The Universal Car

320,817

Have been built and actually delivered to retail buyers since August 1, 1916. These figures—320,817—represent the actual number of cars manufactured by us since August 1st, 1916, and delivered by our agents to retail buyers.

This unusual fall and winter demand for Ford cars makes it necessary for us to confine the distribution of cars only to those agents who have orders for immediate delivery to retail customers, rather than to permit any agent to stock cars in anticipation of later spring sales.

We are issuing this notice to intending buyers that they may protect themselves against delay or disappointment in securing Ford cars. If, therefore, you are planning to purchase a Ford car, we advise you to place your order and take delivery now.

Immediate orders will have prompt attention.

Delay in buying at this time may cause you to wait several months.

Enter your order today for immediate delivery with our authorized Ford agent listed below and don't be disappointed later on.

PRICES:
Runabout \$247; Touring Car \$340; Coupelet \$305
Town Car \$300; Sedan \$405; f. o. b. Detroit

Ford Motor Company

FLETCHER & BARGER, Agents, Ironton, Mo.

From Mr. Lueddecke.

Editor Register—I have always been wondering what Captain Von Papen, the former military attaché of Germany in Washington, meant when he wrote to his wife "these idiotic Americans," but since I saw what purports to be a poem, entitled "Kaiser Wilhelm and Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg," I believe I have found the clue to his remark. May our country be delivered of authors of this kind. I should say, wherever the Stars and Stripes are flying, our sacred emblems of Freedom and Justice, there people should also be free from injustice, falsehood, hatred and vituperation. We may not be able to "love our enemies," but as gentlemen we can afford to be fair to them.

In your editorial, addressed to the Potomac Journal, you use the following: "Germany hates us as a free people, and has hated us ever since she has been Prussianized." The hatred was shown in Manila Bay when Dewey fought the Spanish fleet there. The Imperial cad, Prince Henri, in command of a German cruiser, wanted to interfere, but decided when his way or he would blow him out. An English war ship was there, too, and its Captain counseled the Prince to abstain.

We, as Americans, enjoy self-gloration, and these words I just quoted from last week's REGISTER sound very inspiring to us. In fact, they make my heart beat faster; the only trouble about the whole business is there is not a word true about it. In the first place, "Imperial Cad, Henri," was not in charge of that "German cruiser" in Manila Bay, but Count Admiral von Dittichs. Prince Henri never in his life was in Manila. And in the second place, the story about any German interference on that memorable first of May in Manila Bay was only a lie, made up and sent out over the wires by that very English warship (I am not prepared to say whether Captain or who) that was there. Our great and veteran Admiral made the mistake of his life when he failed to promptly contradict this charge, and it was not until he was called before the Congress to explain, when he was forced to admit of its falsehood, and then stated that the German commander had in no way interfered with operations, but acted perfectly correct.

Besides, Mr. Dewey would have known better than to try "to blow him out," for the simple reason that he actually had barely enough ammunition to handle that decrepit Spanish fleet. Who did not smile at the dispatches telling how Admiral Dewey broke off the fight and retired some distance, "to let his crews have coffee and lunch?" and then resumed the fight. Think of a commander stopping a battle for life to his men's lunch. No, the facts are that from the magazine the warning had come that the ammunition stores were running low. There had not been any perceptible impression made on the Spanish, and the possibility of "instead of being the hunter Dewey's fleet might become the hunted," as one of the Admiral's captains afterwards put it, stared him in the face. So he retired from the fight to have his guns taken off the ammunition that was left, and he severely censured his gunners for not hitting any better. The gunners, however, had done better work than had been so far detected; for presently, or soon after, fire broke out on several Spanish ships, and, resuming the fight, Dewey completed his victory.

But, unfortunately, this British lie has passed into history and is apt to create hard toward Germany for a long time to come. But that belongs to British diplomacy, to create enmity amongst her competitors. And, though that was nineteen years ago, see how well they are repaid for it now—at the rate of \$500,000,000 a month.

Yours, for peace and good will to all,
OTTO LUEDDECKE.
Pilot Knob, Mo., June 4, 1917.

Ed Reed, the expert wagon maker now in the employ of R. E. Johnston, at Bellevue, and who is turning out some first-class wagons. All purchasers are pleased. Call and see him.

Iron County Boy at Fort Washington.

Dear Editor—Sitting in the cool shade of a grand old Maryland Oak, on the banks of the famous Potomac River, I will endeavor to write a few items to the Ironton Register.

Having enlisted in the army of the U. S. A. May 23, as a volunteer, and as one of the ten boys who enlisted from Des Arc, I know there are friends who desire to know about us and our whereabouts, so I am taking this opportunity of addressing them this way, a personal letter to each being impossible.

We were taken from Des Arc to Poplar Bluff by the recruiting officer, April 30th. We were given an examination there, and sent to St. Louis the following day; there we were given another examination, and on May 3d were sent to Jefferson Barracks, and there sworn in as "Uncle Sam's" soldiers May 4th.

On May 6th we were shipped from the Barracks and "landed" here May 8th. The trip from Jefferson Barracks was very pleasant and full of interest. We came across the states of Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. This trip gave us the chance of seeing the many things we have longed to see so many times, yet never had the slightest idea that we would see them in the manner we did.

After leaving the lowlands of Illinois, we came into, and across, the famous blue grass region of Kentucky. There, the hills and valleys were green with the native grass, while herds of pure-bred cattle, hogs and horses grazed upon their greenness. Leaving the blue grass region at Ashland we came across the famous "Moonshine Region" of the same State. There we saw high, lofty hills, deep crevasses, gorges, tunnels and clear sparkling streams; while here and there among the few places where habitation was possible could be seen the smoke from some lonely mountaineer's cabin, and hear the ring of his ax as it echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill, sounding very lonely to our ears. But I suppose, bringing sweet music to the inhabitants thereof.

Here, also, we saw the famous round topped mountains we have so often read of in our school geography. Rising abruptly from the level in the shape of a circle, they continue their form until, gazing at one from a distance, one is reminded of a gigantic kettle turned upside down with vegetation growing from its sides and top.

Crossing the border line, we came into the coal mining center of West Virginia. Here, we saw many towns and villages, containing factories and mills. Here, also, were the largest of the tunnels we came through—one being three miles in length.

Passing through West Virginia we came into the orchard regions of Virginia. There we saw thousands of acres of land, set in apple and peach trees. They were in full bloom and their fragrant odor coming to us through the open windows of the Pullman cars, reminded us of the grand old orchards in the Ozark mountains at home.

We landed at Washington, D. C., at 11 A. M., and were immediately transferred by boat to this fort. In passing down the streets of Washington we saw the National Capitol, the White House and the Congressional Hall, but we had no time to gaze upon

their beauty, so I will describe them in a later letter.

We have been here now almost one month, and are being trained as rapidly as possible. We are now being trained with rifles, but being in the Coast Artillery we will soon begin training with the large guns.

There are some 200 of us here and all are liking the life here.

I will write again in the near future and describe my visit to Mt. Vernon—Washington's Home.

Trusting this will reach all my friends, who I could not reach by personal letter, and asking each of you to write me, I remain
Yours truly,
ROLAND STEVENSON.

Ft. Washington, Maryland, June 2d, 1917.

From Mr. Hilburn.

LEWISVILLE, Ark., May 27, 1917.
Editor Iron County Register—I am enclosing a little clipping from the Arkansas Gazette about one Frank Farris of Missouri.

"St. Louis, May 24.—Frank Farris, Democratic floor leader in the Missouri House of Representatives, was indicted by the St. Louis Grand Jury this afternoon on a charge of soliciting a bribe to vote for a bill increasing the salaries of St. Louis patrolmen."

Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when I was a citizen of your county, I wrote some letters to the REGISTER about this same man for which I was promptly called down for having hysterics. Well, a little more of the same kind of hysteria on the part of the voters of your district might have saved the writing of this last chapter. There are no signs of hysteria here now, Bro. Ake. Mr. F. isn't a member of my party and therefore, I have no interest in his case. A little more kaisemine deftly put on will make him just as clean as he ever was.

Of course I am interested in clean politics and government everywhere, but especially in districts where I have a voice and a vote, and in my party. In Arkansas we put offenders in the only place where the people can be safe from their operations.

Respectfully,
F. P. HILBURN.

Berger's Treasonable Rant.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)
At the Madison Square Garden meeting of pro-German Socialists, May 30, Victor Berger, ex-Member of Congress, is reported as saying:

"We want to know why we are in this war?"

"If we get no answer," he shouted, "and if we have food riots in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee, then the people of this country will rise as their comrades in Russia did and establish a true social democracy and republic."

In view of the clear, emphatic reasons given by President Wilson in his address to Congress on April 2, which have been accepted by the people of the United States and backed up by the \$7,000,000,000 war credit and the draft bill; in view of the fact that Germany, while we were still at peace with her, deliberately torpedoed 11 unarmed American ships, destroying on these and other ships at least 200 American lives, including many women, and 150 babies, on the Lusitania; and in view of the fact that Germans in this country, while we were at peace with their nation, blew up and destroyed over \$10,000,000 worth of American property, incidentally killing 60 men and boys working in American factories, the Berger question and threat are not only insincere, but treasonable, affording aid and

comfort to the enemies of the United States.

In the middle of January, while we were at peace with Germany, her Foreign Minister deliberately started a secret plot, intended to align Mexico and Japan in a war against us. In this action the German Government proved that it included the United States in its scheme of world conquest. And yet a man who has been honored by sitting as a representative in the American Congress asks why we are at war with Germany!

It is opposition to the draft law is to be punished, what should be done to men who virtually call the President a liar and threaten wholesale riot in order to render our war efforts ineffectual?

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one divided disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. C. & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Infantile Paralysis Epidemic is Expected.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 12.—"The summer of 1916 witnessed an outbreak of infantile paralysis in the United States, which was the most severe in history. While New York was the center, it was quite prevalent in New Jersey and in even quite distant cities. A few cases have been seen throughout the winter months, and health officers generally are fearing and rather expecting a widespread epidemic for the summer of 1917," Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the department of preventive medicine of the University of Missouri says.

"Unfortunately, the germ of the disease is not known, and in fighting it we are in the dark as to the proper measures to take. What then can we do? The first measure should be to send promptly for a physician in any suspected cases, remembering that the early symptoms of the disease are trivial in appearance and not to be distinguished from minor and non-dangerous ailments. This precaution should be observed, especially in communities where one or more cases have already occurred.

"Isolation of the patient should be insisted upon for at least two weeks. The discharges from the nose, throat and bowels must be disinfected promptly and the nurse or care-taker should cleanse the hands with soap and hot water, sunned and aired after the removal of a patient's personal and bed clothing and everything handled either by the patient or the care-taker.

"One of the most effective agencies in the control of this disease is a public health or a visiting nurse who working with the doctors will go from house to house teaching sick room precautions, the necessity of isolation and rest in bed, and the need of proper support for affected parts. Household pets should be excluded from the sick-room. The room should be screened and all insects should be destroyed.

"People should preserve their equilibrium. The disease is not very fatal, but leaves more or less paralysis of various parts of the body. It is

new to us and in many ways is an unknown disease, consequently possessing terrors for the public which better known diseases that are more fatal and more prevalent do not have. The important point is to send promptly for a physician and abide by his directions."

A Five Years' Record.

A Test That Must Impress Register Readers.

Five years is a long time. A rigid test of merit.

Mrs. Mayes testified over five years ago.

She now says the results were permanent.

Can Ironton ask for better evidence?

Mrs. Frank Mayes, Ironton, gave the following statement in October, 1911: "My kidney and bladder complaint came on me and I couldn't control the kidney action. I was unable to stoop or lift on account of the pain and bearing down feeling in my back. I doctored and used different remedies, but the use of Doan's Kidney Pills gave me much relief. This medicine has my highest endorsement."

A LASTING EFFECT.

On July 15, 1916, Mrs. Mayes said: "The cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me has been a lasting one. I have had no return of kidney trouble."

50c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Tuesday, May 29, 1917:

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Wednesday.....	23	67	35	
Thursday.....	24	78	39	
Friday.....	25	69	52	.50
Saturday.....	26	86	59	.25
Sunday.....	27	78	55	.35
Monday.....	28	70	52	.20
Tuesday.....	29	77	42	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. W. H. DELANO, Observer.



THE Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. Use small bottle in two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from sick and other states. Dr. W. H. Delano, 121 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Adv.

TAKEN UP.—Wednesday, May 30, 1917, near my farm, a Sorrel Horse about seven years old; one white hind foot, and a few gray hairs on his right jaw. Owner can secure him by proving property, and paying for this advertisement and cost of keep.
JOHN TARRAC, River Mine.

United States War Bonds

3½ PER CENT.

"Liberty Loan of 1917."

AS members of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, we have tendered the United States Government our offer to render every possible service, free of charge, in marketing this GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

We believe it the duty of every true American to subscribe to this loan, no matter how small his subscription may be.

DENOMINATIONS—\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

We will be glad to furnish complete details and handle subscriptions in any amount, without charge.

G. H. WALKER & CO.

307 North Fourth Street ST. LOUIS

GRAND AVENUE BANK

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS

	March 4, 1906	March 4, 1917
Deposits	\$117,736.00	\$135,846.71
	1907	142,413.20
	1908	553,345.20
	1909	607,380.23
	1910	785,133.57
	1911	1,008,086.37
	1912	1,187,804.35
	1913	1,287,124.62
	1914	1,319,455.66
	1915	1,418,973.17
	May 1, 1916	1,596,637.06
	Mar. 5, 1917	

The usual Interest Paid on Time Deposits and Savings Accounts
GEORGE W. CLARKSON, PRESIDENT.

BOATMEN'S BANK

ST. LOUIS, MO.

OLDEST BANK IN MISSOURI

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$3,000,000.00

We have successfully withstood every Financial Crisis during the past Sixty-Nine Years.

During the Civil War we loaned the State a half million dollars.

Your account carried with a strong Conservative Bank adds prestige to your name.

We Pay Interest on Time Deposits:

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